United Nations A/C.6/65/L.3

General Assembly

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22 October 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Sixth Committee
Agenda item 76
Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

Draft resolution

Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 59/281 of 29 March 2005, in which it endorsed the recommendation of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations that the Secretary-General make available to the United Nations membership a comprehensive report on the issue of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations,[1]

Recalling also that the Secretary-General, on 24 March 2005, transmitted to the President of the General Assembly a report of his Adviser concerning sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeeping personnel,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 59/300 of 22 June 2005, in which it endorsed the recommendation of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations that a group of legal experts be established to provide advice on the best way to proceed so as to ensure that the original intent of the Charter of the United Nations can be achieved, namely that United Nations staff and experts on mission would never be effectively exempt from the consequences of criminal acts committed at their duty station, nor unjustly penalized without due process,[3]

Recognizing the valuable contribution of United Nations officials and experts on mission towards the fulfilment of the principles and purposes of the Charter,

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/59/19/Rev.1), part one, chap. III, sect. D, para. 56.
[2] See A/59/710.
[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/59/19/Rev.1), part two, chap. II, sect. N, para. 40 (*a*).

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Reaffirming the need to promote and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international law,

Reaffirming also that the present resolution is without prejudice to the privileges and immunities of United Nations officials and experts on mission and the United Nations under international law,

Reaffirming further the obligation of United Nations officials and experts on mission to respect the national laws of the host State, as well as the right of the host State to exercise, where applicable, its criminal jurisdiction, in accordance with the relevant rules of international law and agreements governing operations of United Nations missions,

Deeply concerned by reports of criminal conduct, and conscious that such conduct, if not investigated and, as appropriate, prosecuted, would create the negative impression that United Nations officials and experts on mission operate with impunity,

Reaffirming the need to ensure that all United Nations officials and experts on mission function in a manner that preserves the image, credibility, impartiality and integrity of the United Nations,

Emphasizing that crimes committed by such persons are unacceptable and have a detrimental effect on the fulfilment of the mandate of the United Nations, in particular with respect to the relations between the United Nations and the local population in the host country,

Conscious of the importance of protecting the rights of victims of criminal conduct, as well as of ensuring adequate protection for witnesses, and recalling the adoption of its resolution 62/214 of 21 December 2007 on the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel,

Emphasizing the need to enhance international cooperation to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Recalling its resolution 61/29 of 4 December 2006, by which it established the Ad Hoc Committee on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Having considered at its previous sessions the report of the Group of Legal Experts established by the Secretary-General pursuant to its resolution 59/300[4] and the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee,[5] as well as the note by the Secretariat[6] and the reports of the Secretary-General[7] on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Recalling its resolutions 62/63 of 6 December 2007, 63/119 of 11 December 2008 and 64/110 of 16 December 2009,

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[4] See A/60/980.

[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 54* (A/62/54), and ibid., *Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 54* (A/63/54).

[6] A/62/329.

[7] A/63/260 and Add.1, and A/64/183 and Add.1.

Recalling also its decision that, bearing in mind its resolutions 62/63 and 63/119, the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts,[4] in particular its legal aspects, taking into account the views of Member States and the information contained in the note by the Secretariat, shall be continued during its sixty-seventh session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee,

Convinced of the need for the United Nations and its Member States to urgently continue to take strong and effective steps to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission in the interest of justice,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[8] on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission;

2. *Strongly urges* States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that crimes by United Nations officials and experts on mission do not go unpunished and that the perpetrators of such crimes are brought to justice, without prejudice to the privileges and immunities of such persons and the United Nations under international law, and in accordance with international human rights standards, including due process;

3. *Strongly urges* all States to consider establishing to the extent that they have not yet done so jurisdiction, particularly over crimes of a serious nature, as known in their existing domestic criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, at least where the conduct as defined in the law of the State establishing jurisdiction also constitutes a crime under the laws of the host State;

4. *Encourages* all States to cooperate with each other and with the United Nations in the exchange of information and in facilitating the conduct of investigations and, as appropriate, the prosecution of United Nations officials and experts on mission who are alleged to have committed crimes of a serious nature, in accordance with their domestic laws and applicable United Nations rules and regulations, fully respecting due process rights, as well as to consider strengthening the capacities of their national authorities to investigate and prosecute such crimes;

5. *Also encourages* all States:

(a) To afford each other assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings in respect of crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal, in accordance with their domestic law or any treaties or other arrangements on extradition and mutual legal assistance that may exist between them;

(b) In accordance with their domestic law, to explore ways and means of facilitating the possible use of information and material obtained from the United Nations for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated in their territory for the prosecution of crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission, bearing in mind due process considerations;

(c) In accordance with their domestic law, to provide effective protection for victims of, witnesses to, and others who provide information in relation to, crimes

[8] A/65/185.

of a serious nature alleged to have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission and to facilitate access by victims to victim assistance programmes, without prejudice to the rights of the alleged offender, including those relating to due process;

(d) In accordance with their domestic law, to explore ways and means of responding adequately to requests by host States for support and assistance in order to enhance their capacity to conduct effective investigations in respect of crimes of a serious nature alleged to have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to ensure that requests to Member States seeking personnel to serve as experts on mission make States aware of the expectation that persons who serve in that capacity should meet high standards in their conduct and behaviour and be aware that certain conduct may amount to a crime for which they may be held accountable;

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to take such other practical measures as are within his authority to strengthen existing training on United Nations standards of conduct, including through predeployment and in-mission induction training for United Nations officials and experts on mission;

8. *Reiterates its decision* that, bearing in mind its resolutions 62/63 and 63/119, the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects,[4] taking into account the views of Member States and the information contained in the note by the Secretariat,[6] shall be continued during its sixty-seventh session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring credible allegations that reveal that a crime may have been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission to the attention of the States against whose nationals such allegations are made and to request from those States an indication of the status of their efforts to investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute crimes of a serious nature, as well as the types of appropriate assistance that States may wish to receive from the Secretariat for the purposes of such investigations and prosecutions;

10. *Urges* States to provide to the Secretary-General at the appropriate time the information on their handling of the credible allegations brought to their attention by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 above;

11. *Requests* the United Nations, when its investigations into allegations suggest that crimes of a serious nature may have been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission, to consider any appropriate measures that may facilitate the possible use of information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States, bearing in mind due process considerations;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations, when allegations against United Nations officials or experts on mission are determined by a United Nations administrative investigation to be unfounded, to take appropriate measures, in the interests of the Organization, to restore the credibility and the reputation of such officials and experts on mission;

13. *Urges* the United Nations to continue cooperating with States exercising jurisdiction in order to provide them, within the framework of the relevant rules of

international law and agreements governing activities of the United Nations, with information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States;

14. *Emphasizes* that the United Nations, in accordance with the applicable rules of the Organization, should take no action that would retaliate against or intimidate United Nations officials and experts on mission who report allegations concerning crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission;

15. *Takes note with appreciation* of the information provided by Governments in response to its resolutions 62/63, 63/119 and 64/110, and urges Governments to continue taking the measures necessary for the implementation of those resolutions, including their provisions addressing the establishment of jurisdiction, particularly over crimes of a serious nature, as known in their existing domestic criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, as well as cooperation among States;

16. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular with respect to paragraphs 3, 5 and 9 above, as well as any practical problems in its implementation, on the basis of information received from Governments and the Secretariat;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report information on the number and types of credible allegations and any actions taken by the United Nations and its Member States regarding crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission".

United Nations A/C.6/65/L.4

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Sixth Committee
Agenda item 77
Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-third session

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-third session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Reaffirming its belief that the progressive modernization and harmonization of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting developing countries, would contribute significantly to universal economic cooperation among all States on a basis of equality, equity, common interest and respect for the rule of law, to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to peace, stability and the well-being of all peoples,

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Having considered the report of the Commission on the work of its forty-third session,[1]

Reiterating its concern that activities undertaken by other bodies in the field of international trade law without adequate coordination with the Commission might lead to undesirable duplication of efforts and would not be in keeping with the aim of promoting efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law,

Reaffirming the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in this field, in particular to avoid duplication of efforts, including among organizations formulating rules of international trade, and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the modernization and harmonization of international trade law, and to continue, through its secretariat, to maintain close cooperation with other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-third session;[1]

2. *Commends* the Commission for the finalization and adoption of three new international commercial law standards as follows: the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules as revised in 2010;[2] the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions: Supplement on Security Rights in Intellectual Property;[3] and part three of the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law on the treatment of enterprise groups in insolvency;[4]

3. *Encourages* the Commission to finalize its work on a revision of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction and Services[5] at its forty-fourth session, in 2011;

4. *Welcomes* the decisions of the Commission to take up new topics in the areas of settlement of commercial disputes, security interests and insolvency law and undertake work in the area of online dispute resolution;

5. *Also welcomes* the decisions of the Commission to hold international colloquiums in order to facilitate identification of a road map for future work by the Commission in the area of electronic commerce and in order to explore the legal and regulatory issues surrounding microfinance that fell within the mandate of the Commission;

6. *Further welcomes* the progress made in the ongoing project of the Commission on monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958,[6] and requests the Secretariat to pursue its efforts towards the

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/65/17).

[2] See ibid., para. 187 and annex I.

[3] See ibid., para. 227.

[4] See ibid., para. 233.

[5] See ibid., *Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17* and corrigendum (A/49/17 and Corr.1), annex I.

[6] See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, No. 4739.

preparation of a draft guide on enactment of the Convention to promote a uniform interpretation and application of the Convention;

7. *Endorses* the efforts and initiatives of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, aimed at increasing coordination of, and cooperation on, legal activities of international and regional organizations active in the field of international trade law, as well as promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels in this field, and in this regard appeals to relevant international and regional organizations to coordinate their legal activities with those of the Commission, to avoid duplication of efforts and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the modernization and harmonization of international trade law;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with technical cooperation and assistance in the field of international trade law reform and development, and in this connection:

(a) Welcomes the initiatives of the Commission towards expanding, through its secretariat, its technical cooperation and assistance programme, and in that respect encourages the Secretary-General to seek partnerships with State and non-State actors to increase awareness about the work of the Commission and facilitate the effective implementation of legal standards resulting from its work;

(b) Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for carrying out technical cooperation and assistance activities, including at the country, subregional and regional levels, and for providing assistance with legislative drafting in the field of international trade law, and draws the attention of the Secretary-General to the limited resources that are made available in this field;

(c) Expresses its appreciation to the Governments whose contributions enabled the technical cooperation and assistance activities to take place, and appeals to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Trust Fund for Symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in carrying out technical cooperation and assistance activities, in particular in developing countries;

(d) Reiterates its appeal to the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies responsible for development assistance, such as the World Bank and regional development banks, as well as to Governments in their bilateral aid programmes, to support the technical cooperation and assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission, in the light of the relevance and importance of the work and programmes of the Commission for promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels and for the implementation of the United Nations development agenda, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(e) Welcomes the Commission's request for the Secretariat to consider ways of better integrating its technical cooperation and assistance activities in activities conducted on the ground by the United Nations, in particular through the United Nations Development Programme or other country offices of the United Nations;

9. *Appeals* to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established to provide travel assistance to developing countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General, in order to enable renewal of the provision of that assistance and to increase expert representation from developing countries at sessions of the Commission and its working groups, necessary to build local expertise and capacities in the field of international trade law in those countries to facilitate the development of international trade and the promotion of foreign investment;

10. *Decides*, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to continue, in the competent Main Committee during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, its consideration of granting travel assistance to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General;

11. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Commission of a summary of conclusions on the topic of the Commission's rules of procedure and methods of work,[7] after the comprehensive review of its working methods undertaken by the Commission at its fortieth to forty-second sessions, in the light of the recent increase in membership of the Commission and the number of topics being dealt with by the Commission, and calls upon Member States, non-member States, observer organizations and the Secretariat to apply such rules of procedure and methods of work, with a view to ensuring the high quality of the work of the Commission and international acceptability of its instruments, and in this regard recalls its previous resolutions related to this matter;

12. *Endorses* the conviction of the Commission that the implementation and effective use of modern private law standards on international trade are essential for advancing good governance, sustained economic development and the eradication of poverty and hunger and that promotion of the rule of law in commercial relations should be an integral part of the broader agenda of the United Nations to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, including through the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, supported by the Rule of Law Unit in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General;

13. *Welcomes* the panel discussion on the rule of law in trade and commerce, held during the forty-third session of the Commission, and takes note with appreciation of the opening remarks delivered by the Deputy Secretary-General and statements made by representatives of States and multilateral development banks and by the Director of the United Nations Rule of Law Unit, reiterating the role of the Commission in promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and the impact of the work of the Commission on economic and social development, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, on the promotion of coordination and coherence of technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of international commercial law and in the context of post-conflict reconstruction;[8]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/65/17), para. 305 and annex III.

[8] See ibid., paras. 316-333.

14. *Takes note* of the decisions taken by the Commission at the end of the panel discussion, and in particular welcomes those improving the integration of the work of the Commission into the United Nations joint rule of law programmes, in particular by raising awareness about the work of the Commission across the United Nations and by promoting regular dialogue between the Commission and the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group;[9]

15. *Welcomes* the review by the Commission of the proposed biennial programme plan for subprogramme 5 (Progressive harmonization, modernization and unification of the law of international trade) of programme 6 (Legal affairs) in the context of its consideration of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013,[10] takes note that the Commission also expressed concern that the resources allotted to the Secretariat under subprogramme 5 were insufficient for it to meet the increased demand for technical assistance from developing countries and countries with economies in transition for technical assistance with law reform in the field of commercial law, and also takes note that the Commission urged the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that the comparatively small amount of additional resources necessary to meet a demand so crucial to development are made available promptly;[11]

16. *Takes note* of concern expressed by the Commission over the lack of sufficient resources in its secretariat to respond to the growing need for uniform interpretation of Commission texts, which is considered indispensable for their effective implementation, and that the Commission encouraged the Secretariat to explore various means to address this concern, building partnerships with interested institutions and establishing within the Commission's secretariat a pillar concentrating on the promotion of ways and means of uniform interpretation of Commission texts, in particular through sustaining and expanding the system for the collection and dissemination of case law on Commission texts (the CLOUT system);[12]

17. *Recalls* its resolutions on partnerships between the United Nations and non-State actors, in particular the private sector,[13] and its resolutions in which it encouraged the Commission to further explore different approaches to the use of partnerships with non-State actors in the implementation of its mandate, in particular in the area of technical assistance, in accordance with the applicable principles and guidelines and in cooperation and coordination with other relevant offices of the Secretariat, including the Global Compact Office;[14]

18. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General, in conformity with its resolutions on documentation-related matters,[15] which, in particular, emphasize that any reduction in the length of documents should not adversely affect either the quality of the presentation or the substance of the documents, to bear in mind the

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[9] See ibid., paras. 334-336.

[10] A/65/6 (Prog. 6).

[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/65/17), para. 346.

[12] See ibid., para. 347.

[13] Resolutions 55/215, 56/76, 58/129, 60/215 , 62/211 and 64/223.

[14] Resolutions 59/39, 60/20 and 61/32.

[15] Resolutions 52/214, sect. B, 57/283 B, sect. III, and 58/250, sect. III.

particular characteristics of the mandate and work of the Commission in implementing page limits with respect to the documentation of the Commission;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue providing summary records of the meetings of the Commission, including committees of the whole established by the Commission for the duration of its annual session, relating to the formulation of normative texts;

20. *Recalls* its resolution approving the establishment of the *Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law*, with the aim of making the work of the Commission more widely known and readily available,[16] expresses its concern regarding the timeliness of the publication of the *Yearbook*, and requests the Secretary-General to explore options to facilitate the timely publication of the *Yearbook*;

21. *Stresses* the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to this end urges States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions;

22. *Welcomes* the preparation of digests of case law relating to the texts of the Commission, such as a digest of case law relating to the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods[17] and a digest of case law relating to the Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,[18] with the aim of assisting in the dissemination of information on those texts and promoting their use, enactment and uniform interpretation.

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[16] Resolution 2502 (XXIV), para. 7.

[17] See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1489, No. 25567.

[18] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/40/17), annex I, and ibid., *Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/61/17), annex I.

United Nations A/C.6/65/L.5

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Sixth Committee
Agenda item 77
Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-third session

Draft resolution

Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as revised in 2010

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, which established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with the purpose of furthering the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade in the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries,

Also recalling its resolution 31/98 of 15 December 1976 recommending the use of the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,[1]

Recognizing the value of arbitration as a method of settling disputes that may arise in the context of international commercial relations,

Noting that the Arbitration Rules are recognized as a very successful text and are used in a wide variety of circumstances covering a broad range of disputes, including disputes between private commercial parties, investor-State disputes, State-to-State disputes and commercial disputes administered by arbitral institutions, in all parts of the world,

Recognizing the need for revising the Arbitration Rules to conform to current practices in international trade and to meet changes that have taken place over the last thirty years in arbitral practice,

Believing that the Arbitration Rules as revised in 2010 to reflect current practices will significantly enhance the efficiency of arbitration under the Rules,

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/31/17), chap.V, sect. C.

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Convinced that the revision of the Arbitration Rules in a manner that is acceptable to countries with different legal, social and economic systems can significantly contribute to the development of harmonious international economic relations and to the continuous strengthening of the rule of law,

Noting that the preparation of the Arbitration Rules as revised in 2010 was the subject of due deliberation and extensive consultations with Governments and interested circles and that the revised text can be expected to contribute significantly to the establishment of a harmonized legal framework for the fair and efficient settlement of international commercial disputes,

Also noting that the Arbitration Rules as revised in 2010 were adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its forty-third session after due deliberation,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for having formulated and adopted the revised provisions of the Arbitration Rules, the text of which is contained in an annex to the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-third session;[3]

2. *Recommends* the use of the Arbitration Rules as revised in 2010 in the settlement of disputes arising in the context of international commercial relations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make all efforts to ensure that the Arbitration Rules as revised in 2010 become generally known and available.

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[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/65/17), para. 187.

[3] Ibid., annex I.